

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 2500.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.20 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

Parsimony is not conducive to harmony in the home.

Switzerland seems ready to turn loose her poodles of war.

It is time for the dove of peace to grow a pair of spurs.

And we used to think the Mexican situation was terrible.

Oh! If Kaiser Wilhelm had only learned to drink grape juice.

Col. Roosevelt never has to mobilize himself. He is always ready.

If Serbia has any I. W. W.'s she might use them for breastworks.

And in the meantime all these Congressmen are working for re-election.

Those who sold short on cotton last week do not realize the horrors of war.

The hope for the children of low people is to get them in the high schools.

You may not believe it, but we know an old bachelor by the name of Husband.

No doubt poor old Adam ate the apple because he thought Eve was a peach.

If Montenegro gets involved in the war she ought to sign up Jack Johnson.

We understand that the Netherlands will take neither side in the event of war.

At a funeral in Montana the other day the supposed corpse came to life. And the undertaker failed in his undertaking.

Several North Carolina papers are knocking a fellow-citizen named Hammer, but we don't know what it is all about.

And we have an idea that what the President thinks about the Senate's attitude toward Mr. Jones would not be fit for a Sunday school banner, either.

A correspondent wants to know whether the word neither should be pronounced "neether" or "neyther." Down in North Carolina they pronounce it "nary."

And in the meantime Carranza is issuing presidential proclamations and marching an army of 70,000 on Mexico City. Evidently he is prepared to accelerate the peaceful transfer of the government by Carbajal, in case he gets signs of unnecessary delay.

American women who have been blinding the clothes they wear on the Paris fashion ateliers will have to find a new excuse. All France's men dressmakers will soon be engaged in war and the fashion shops will be out of business. We shall look forward with interest, if not excitement, to the advent of autumn and winter gowns and hats of American design.

The inspiring display of patriotism in the House on Monday, when Republicans and Democrats, rising above partisanship, united in passing a law fortifying the financial position of the United States and making it secure from possible attack, was all a mistake in the eyes of Victor Mordock, Progressive. "The bankers of Kansas have United States bonds upon which they can get emergency currency, and I have had no telegrams from Kansas asking for this legislation," he said, in opposing the measure. Kansas doesn't want it, and Kansas pays an income tax of \$40,000. But perhaps Missouri, which contributes \$65,000 in income tax, does want it, and Mr. Mordock ought to give that State a little consideration. Or is it possible that the Kansas bankers really were in favor of the legislation, but neglected to send telegrams to Mr. Mordock?

A couple of weeks ago The Herald took occasion to comment on the operation of municipal ownership in Edmonton, Canada, referring to the report of J. Hanning, secretary, published in the Union Labor Advocate, the official organ of the Washington Building Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. While Mr. Hanning referred to municipal ownership as a total failure, it appears that he understated the situation. The following from the Edmonton Bulletin gives some idea of what the system has cost the taxpayers:

The news that only one of our four public utilities has been paying its way, and that the other three have among them piled up a debt of more than \$600,000, which the ratepayers of the city are responsible for, will come as something of a shock to the man who has to share the burden. The surprise will be none the more pleasant that the situation is decidedly less favorable than has been generally supposed. The street railway was understood to have run behind something like \$200,000, while the telephone system was last year shown to have a surplus of earnings over charges. These figures, it appears, were illusive, and were arrived at by neglecting the fact that equipment wears out before the bond issue with which it was bought matures. Correcting this miscalculation, the deficit of the street railway system is shown to be more than \$400,000, while the telephone system, instead of a surplus of \$300,000, has a deficit also of \$300,000. The waterworks system also has a shortage of \$300,000.

Politics and extravagant management, twin evils, caused the failure. Every man employed in these public utilities plants had a "government job" with no incentive to economy or efficiency, and the taxpayers foot the bills.

Germany's Rush to War.

Within ten days from the time that Austria-Hungary struck the blow at little Serbia that is to make a new map of Europe, Germany, with a single ally, finds herself at war with Great Britain, Russia, France, Serbia and, for all purposes, Belgium. Of the great powers of the Triple Alliance or Triple Entente Italy alone preserves neutrality. Her statement may well look ahead and try to discern the outcome before determining what is demanded of their country by its alliance, and to what destiny it may be led.

The German war lord, the twentieth century Napoleon, has forced the issue in every instance. Declaration of war has been his answer to mobilization or ultimatum and then swift invasion. Anticipating the inevitable after Russia summoned her legions, he has welcomed the role of aggressor. The real war has not begun yet. The only reliable news the cables bring tells of mere skirmishes. The censorship is rigid, but when great battles are fought the world will hear of the overwhelming horror. Ninety-nine years after the first Waterloo, who can penetrate to the final act of the awful tragedy to come and discover the second?

Three thousand miles from the scene of conflict, the United States, made keenly sensitive to its effects, is safe at least from its horrors. Subjected to conditions that would be intolerable in ordinary times, it must bear them, with inexhaustible patience. Our citizens may not leave Germany, shipments abroad are interrupted, wireless communication is suspended, even the Atlantic cable may be cut; but all these disturbances of our everyday affairs are trivial in comparison with the calamity that hangs over Europe's millions. Americans abroad are in no danger. Before long they will be safely landed on their native shores. Here our 100,000,000 will continue to live and prosper whatever the fate of Europe, to whose unhappy people all our sympathies and help should go.

Paying for Street Paving.

A question of vital importance to the District has been raised in the protest made by a Washington property owner against the proposed action of the District Commissioners in assessing him for a part of the cost of laying a new pavement. The Commissioners are acting under authority of a law recently enacted by Congress as part of the District appropriation bill placing upon property owners a portion of the burden of keeping the streets in repair.

The point raised in opposition to this law is that the streets and avenues of the city of Washington are owned in fee simple by the United States government and that no individual citizen can be compelled to pay out of his own pocket for the repair or improvement of government property. It is true, of course, that in the past one-half of this expense has been borne as a general burden, and against this system, no objection has been made. When it comes, however, to enforcing payment upon an individual a very serious legal question is raised. More than once the courts have held that the government's title to the streets and avenues. In the case of McGuire vs. the District of Columbia, in which the validity of a law compelling citizens to remove snow and ice from in front of their premises was questioned, Justice Morris upheld the contention and said:

This class legislation is undoubtedly an attempt on the part of the municipality to shift to the shoulders of individual citizens the burden which it is primarily incumbent upon itself to bear, namely, that of keeping the streets and thoroughfares in proper condition for the purpose for which they are intended. That this duty is primarily upon the municipality cannot reasonably be questioned.

In other cities the property owner bears a portion of the cost of street paving because he has either a proprietary interest in the streets or they are owned by the city and he is a partner in the municipal corporation. This is not the case in the District of Columbia, where, as already stated, the streets and avenues are purely government property. It will be interesting to see how the courts decide this question, which property owners, we submit, have a right to raise without being charged with unpatriotic motives. The probability is that the courts will in the future, as they have in the past, hold that the streets and avenues are government property to the same degree and extent as the navy yard or the Mall, or any other Federal reservation. As to the jurisdiction of the government over these latter there can be no doubt whatever, and no District citizen would ever be directly assessed for their maintenance or repair.

Another point raised in this case, viz., that the present Board of Commissioners is illegally constituted because a judgment of ouster has been rendered against one of its members, will also certainly come before the courts, and is a phase of our present municipal situation which has already been commented upon by The Washington Herald. This question, however, concerns only the personnel of the present board. The larger issue involved, and one that affects the future of the District, is whether individual property owners can be compelled to pay for the repair and improvement of the property of the Federal government. The affirmative answer to this question leads logically to placing upon the taxpayers of the District the burden of caring for every square foot of government land within the borders of the National Capital.

Appeal to Patriotism Wins Roads.

Of the several developments recently contributing to a strengthening of the financial and commercial position of the United States on the eve of the devastation of Europe, the one of chief importance was the averting of the strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen on ninety-eight Western railroads, which was to have been declared on Friday next. This gratifying achievement must be credited to the earnest efforts of President Wilson and the patriotism of the railroad managers.

With normal conditions prevailing such a strike as was threatened, at the beginning of the crop-movements period, would have been regarded as very nearly a national calamity. At the present time, when an unprecedented harvest is almost ready for transportation and when the demands made upon us by Europe in her emergency require the frictionless operation of all the vast machinery that keeps us in the front rank of nations, in order that our full resources may be available, the paralyzing of ninety-eight lines of transportation would be doubly disastrous.

Hitherto the railroad managers had steadfastly refused to make the sacrifices demanded of them by the arbitration plan of the Federal mediation board. Fully convinced of the righteousness of their cause they have stood ready to face a ruinous strike rather than agree to a program which denied them the right even to be heard upon the claims they have set forth. They were won over, yielding the main point of their contention and accepting the terms of mediation solely by the President's appeal to their "patriotism and regard for the public welfare."

Their reply to the President, stating that "under

any ordinary circumstances we should feel that our plain duty to the interests committed to our charge would not merely justify, but would require us to insist upon a plan of arbitration that would recognize our right to be heard upon claims regularly presented on our behalf," but that "in view, therefore, of the situation as you have presented it, and of your appeal to our patriotism and to our regard for the public welfare, we beg to express to you herewith our acceptance of the plan of arbitration proposed," is worthy of a place in the archives of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the days of railroad-baiting and impugning of motives of directors it should not be forgotten that the managers of fifty-nine roads ignored "the interests committed to their charge" to respond to the call of patriotism and the public welfare.

The Drug Clerk.

BY EMORY J. HAYNES.

In a Boston drug store stands a clerk. Behind that counter he has stood, walked and lived for thirty years. The corner is famous over a wide area. The clerk plays the doctor for all sorts of ills. For many a year a wealthy man, who lives on a wealthy avenue, enters every week and shows his tongue. The clerk looks at the tongue. Sometimes the seller of pills simply shakes his head negatively. Other times he passes out the correctional glass. Not a word is spoken. Fifty cents laid on the counter ends the pantomime. The druggist is not a practicing physician and never, of course, prescribes. May not one sell a glass of soda water?

There is not a citizen of any importance for blocks whose aches and pains the clerk does not know. And many fine ladies, bent on buying a bottle of perfume, of course, converse with the white-haired clerk, friend of years, about the best tonic.

The walls of the little corner store are writ all over with the history of the twenty years. "Gossip shop?" Perish the name. Some enemy uses the words. "No," "social exchange," "clearing house of society news," these would far better title the place. You see, every body steps in at Blank's place, both going and coming. Blank is always a perfect gentleman, and a genial listener.

He is busy bustling back and forth, always putting up something, always tying one of those neat little bundles. How masterfully, how artistically he can tie up a package, a bottle, say, that you and I could never harness with a string, and as he snaps the string he looks up benignly, having overheard so much family history. He did not need to strain his ears. The two customers talked to him, at him, into him. He smiles and says nothing. Not to him to advise what to do with the wayward Harvard boy.

But is not it all written on these walls? Is there any social fact, or fiction, about this entire fine residential section, that has not been sometime breathed upon this aromatic drug store air? And so the narrative has been given in the walls and ceiling.

If only the room would break its storied silence! Perhaps it does. At any rate many a man remarks to his family, "I heard it round at the drug store." How potent this man is. His potions are the reduced powers of nature itself. Along these shelves are forces to lay low a regiment or to explode the most torpid liver that is dead while it lives. Here is health and high spirits, courage and strength, all in these shelved curtains. The clerk often glances up at these stores of get-well stuffs, and feels a conscious pride in being the master hand that alone can let these mighty agencies loose. He only wishes that more customers would enter and take these hallowed blessings to their comfort.

What tragedies have been enacted in this room! Do not all the victims of street accidents get carried in at the drug store? Is there not always amica and complotaster and shelter here? Tom was brought in here, after the auto death. Tom, whom everybody liked. The aged clerk phoned Mrs. Tom and the little daughter, and then he tried to comfort the hearts that were breaking. This shop was a sanctuary. Angels have ministered here. More than once it has been a solemn death chamber.

Feet palied with pain and fear have shuffled across its marble floor. Men and women, faint with terror, have gasped for breath here and whispered feeble requests for a cordial lest they die. The skilled hand of the clerk has felt for the fluttering pulse, his ear has listened for heart beats, has taken love messages from the dying. He remembers how men have asked if he could pray. Yes, and soft and low, holding a cold hand he has prayed. The drug shop was then a cathedral for an hour.

Then there is the room in the back, which is quite antipode. Did you ever peep in at the rear of all this tinsel splendor? It reminds one of turning a coat sleeve inside out. All the profane jugs and odd litter, all the seams and basting threads, all the sweet smelling refuse, gums on aromatic chaos. The place of mixings and makings. Here is poison in bulk. Here are things that will no doubt blow up at half a chance. Here, in this back yard, are roots and herbs and mimic retorts, and quaint old pestles. Here are packing boxes in which the original tonic and cure come in bulk, straight from the mystic factories up and down the land.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

It doesn't seem to make much difference around the White House just what is in the anti-trust bills, for they have been changed every few days ever since the President handed them out months ago in a form that he considered perfect. The great thing now is to jam them through no matter what they are.—Philadelphia Press.

The Rate Decision.

The theory of the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to be that railroad freights should remain low until the companies can no longer raise new capital, dividends are passed, and the possibility of defaulting on interest shall raise the specter of receiverships. The relations of railroad property to the prosperity of the country receives very scanty consideration, and while the reduced earnings of the railroads are attributed to the general shrinkage of trade, the commission is indifferent to measures to enable the companies to share also in the reviving prosperity.—Philadelphia Record.

Germany's High-handed Course.

The high-handed promptness with which Germany has violated the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium should be noted by all those who believe that "neutrality" is the solution of the Philippine problem. Germany is the only nation in the world which has violated the neutrality of a neutral country in 1867. Napoleon III coveted it, and Prussia antagonized his project for annexing it to France. War was averted by a conference of the powers, which resulted in the neutralization of Luxembourg as an independent grand duchy. France has respected the neutrality of Luxembourg, which is strategically as important to France as it is to Germany. Arlon, a Belgian town which the Germans have occupied, neighbors Luxembourg and is just across the Belgian line. Belgium's neutrality is guaranteed by an immense quantity of sealing-wax and parchment. The moral of these two violations of neutrality is that a treaty is no stronger than its strongest signatory.—Boston Transcript.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Two Best Selling Autobiographies.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

The career of General James Grant Wilson, notwithstanding his brilliant success as an officer in the Union army in civil war, was a conspicuous chapter in his career and somewhat exhaustive studies in biography for more than sixty years. He was a friend of Pitt-Rivers and regarded him at his best unparagoned as an American poet. His associations with William Cullen Bryant were intimate and made it possible for him to write of the famous poet and his friends in a manner which commanded general interest. General Wilson's autobiography, which he has written in the United States and wrote entertainingly of Thackeray's experiences when upon his reading tour in this country.

It is obvious that for the time being the money markets of Europe will be closed to the demands for new capital of Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and other countries, and at such a time the prestige of the United States would be immensely enhanced if it were to take the place of Europe and meet the pressing needs of the world.

It is possible that the United States may participate in the great loans that will have to be raised in Europe if all the money of the world is to be engaged in war. Possibly the participation will be indirect rather than direct. For the United States to gain benefit from the position as the wealthiest nation in the world, it is essential that American investors should not only have confidence in the future of their own country, but also believe that "war or no war, the world will continue to progress."

In brief, a great war in Europe will give the United States an opportunity of assuming the post of world banker, by supplying capital freely to countries and individuals in all parts of the globe. The United States must be prepared to security. Should the American people take advantage of the golden opportunity afforded them by the outbreak of war, the world will be diminished but increased prosperity for the United States—London Standard.

PROFIT FOR UNITED STATES.

Economic Effects of General European War Discussed.

A great war in Europe will probably bring economic advantages to the United States. It will enable it to sell its great crops in places which will give it a much greater income than it has at present. Almost every industry will derive more or less advantage. American investors and bankers should get in much profit from the ability to buy back from Europe great quantities of securities at a fraction of their value. The war will also bring a great deal of raw material exported from the United States.

The United States can become, as it has this week, the world's greatest market for capital, and if the American people rise to their opportunity they can do a great deal to mitigate the disastrous economic consequences which would otherwise result in many countries from a great European war.

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LOOK IN THE BACK YARD.

Then One May Learn What the Woman of the House Is Like.

Not being afflicted by instinct or habit with undue curiosity, it is a highly satisfactory circumstance that there be so many and so pretty flags and other delightful objects to make the fronts of our stores and houses look properly dressed up. There is not a character in a front window, any; far less so than in clothes.

True, it is easy to deduce whether the lady of the household be of high caste or just a plain housewife, by the real open book of domestic circumstances and habits is found in the alley. The front window is a character in itself. It is what we live up to; to the back window is our genuine bona fide, not-for-publication standard. It is possible for the inquisitive neighbor to form a fairly accurate picture of the household by that—gauge the breakfast hour, and whether the same dishes are used for lunch.

The upstairs curtain to the intelligent observer is eloquent and a keynote to the whole establishment. The little pile of up on stacked up on the back porch forms a picture of the household. The tendency of the inhabitants to procreation. Without mentioning all the garbage can as a gospel, speaking truth and never failing. Sometimes it is placed securely and with circumstance, but at other times it hangs jauntily to one side, as if it were too far gone in disintegration to do anything but leer horribly at the collector as he passes by. It is a character in itself. It is what we live up to; to the back window is our genuine bona fide, not-for-publication standard. It is possible for the inquisitive neighbor to form a fairly accurate picture of the household by that—gauge the breakfast hour, and whether the same dishes are used for lunch.

PURITY IN WEARABLES.

The pure food laws have made considerable good. For the most part the best of the food laws have been put into effect. "Food fakes" out of commission and insured pure products. Being so effectively applied to our eatables it seems as if a pure fabric act might operate advantageously in the prevention of frauds in wearables. Such a law would be a boon to the consumer. A silk gown was almost an heirloom. Nowadays no one expects it to survive for remodeling. The fabric is so adulterated with cheap materials that it is almost impossible to tell the difference between a genuine and a cheap gown. The fabric is so adulterated with cheap materials that it is almost impossible to tell the difference between a genuine and a cheap gown.

Morning Smiles.

Suspicious.

Harper—"Foolish has a great scheme and he invited me to 'get in on the ground floor.'"

Carper—"Don't forget that it is where the trap-doors are."—Town Topics.

True Enough.

Retailer of old lengths of table-cloth—Only one-and-a-half ladies and gentlemen wear the King of Hingham ain't got a better bit of oilcloth on 'is dinner room table.—London Opinion.

One Bad Turn.

Brown (whose new cook is worse than the last)—It was you who recommended that new maid to my wife, wasn't it?

Jones (with diffidence)—Yes, old man.

Brown (vengefully)—Then I must ask you to come home to dinner with me tonight.—Sketch.

Heroic Measures.

"My doctor is evidently determined to get a rest."

"What has he done?"

"Sent all his patients to the mountains and he's going to the seashore."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Solution.

Lady Macbeth was walking in her sleep.

"My day gown is too tight," she explained.—Puck.

Very Effective.

Kent: Are you ever affected by the lingering notes of "My Old Kentucky Home?"

Bent: No; but the lingering notes of my remodeled New England home frequently take a rise out of me.—Judge.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A POSER AND A REPLY.

(Copyright, 1914.)

What do I mean when I'm tired of life, weary and worn with its stress and strife?

That is the poser I've got from you—Well, I'll tell you, D. C. I have never been weary and tired of life! Always ready to go on, because I have found in the struggle and striving stress Many a nugget of joy to bliss.

For the great reward never should be sold for the flowers of sympathy.

Out of the conflict dark and gray Cometh the peace of the perfect day.

Out of the strife of the multitude Rises the song of true brotherhood.

Out of the suffering lot of pain Love, the eternal, is born again.

Strife and stress, and wearying strife, Hold in their depths all the best of life— Mine be the task unwearied and bold Making my own the blessings they hold!

Doings of Society.

The British Embassy, moved from Washington to Manchester, Mass., just ten days ago, will be re-established in Washington today. The Ambassador and his family, who are now in Manchester, are expected to return to Washington in the near future. The British Embassy is now in the hands of Mr. Colville Barclay.

According to information cabled from France yesterday the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, will return to Washington by the very first boat on which he can get accommodation. In view of the fact that M. Jusserand is dean of the Diplomatic Corps his presence in America at this time is considered most desirable.

The Swiss Minister, Dr. Ritter, Dr. Frank, Frederick U. S. N. Mr. and Mrs. Crammond Kennedy, all of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Black, of Baltimore, the son-in-law and daughter of the former, are expected to arrive in New York tomorrow after six days at sea.

The order said to have been issued yesterday that no person was permitted to leave Germany for an indefinite period will, if true, work a particular hardship on many Americans now at the German frontiers, as well as to the large number of tourists. Among the well-known Washington travelers last heard of at Calais, Weisbaden, Bad Nauheim, and other places are Chief Justice Shepard of the District Appeals Court, and Mrs. Justice, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former President, and Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, and the Misses Hinkley and Miss Jane Riggs, Mrs. de Witt Talmage and Miss Collier, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Henry May, and Mrs. Gladys Hinkley and the Misses Mellon.

Barn Kurt von Lersner and Baron Horst von Lersner and Mr. Wilhelm von Rath, all of the German Embassy staff now at Newport, have been recalled to Berlin to resume service with their respective regiments. They will leave Newport at once for New York to take advantage of the first opportunity afforded for sailing from that port.

The former Minister to Belgium and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, who are passing the summer in England, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Christine Marburg, to Mr. Jonckheer von Starkenough Stachow, of the Netherlands diplomatic service. The latter is now serving as secretary of legation at Brussels.

Mrs. Marburg is very pleasantly remembered in Washington as one of the small circle of intimate friends of Miss Helen Taft and a frequent White House caller during the last administration. The marriage will take place in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Shuey have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Katharine Shuey Bonney, to Mr. Charles Joseph Kappler, on Tuesday, August 4.

The immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, 217 California street. Rev. Dr. La Grande Powers officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gilliland and Miss Gilliland left yesterday for Atlantic City to spend the remainder of the summer.

THE NEW HAVEN SUIT.

The Railroad's Contentions Is Declared Not a "Slight Pretext."

The government's suit for a dissolution or disintegration of the New Haven railroad system was ordered because, President Wilson said, the company's directors, upon a "slight pretext," had failed to carry out a dissolution agreement so far as it related to the company's Boston and Maine shares. It should be borne in mind that the directors, represented in the negotiations with the government by Chairman Howard Elliott and Dr. Hadley, the president of Yale university, proposed to abide by all the remaining parts of the agreement and offered to meet the difficulties presented by the new legislation affecting the marketable value of these shares by so disposing of them temporarily that all the requirements of the Sherman act would be satisfied.

We are unable to agree with Mr. Wilson and the Attorney-General in regarding the difficulty in question as a "slight pretext." It seems to us that Dr. Hadley and his associates were not guilty of bad faith, but were honorably and honestly endeavoring to do their duty as stockholders. We regret that their offer was not accepted, and that this suit, which will drag along for two or three years, was the result.

But it is unfortunate that the suit should have been caused by, and should be based upon, the acquisition of the Boston and Maine shares in our judgment, did not involve such a suppression of competition as should warrant prosecution under the Sherman act. The Boston and Maine shares, which are not competing roads or systems, except perhaps with respect to a very small part of their traffic, in a narrow strip of territory where the New Haven is in contact with each other. It can be shown that existing competition was by no means suppressed, and that the public suffered no injury by the acquisition of a considerable number of the urban and suburban lines.

In a certain sense, the prosecution has been misdirected. There are crimes for which severe punishment should be inflicted, but few, if any, of them have been violations of the Sherman act. Forcible acquisition of the system, if it were to be so, should order this may not serve the public interest, but we shall be glad to see punishment for those who are guilty of something more than maladministration.—The Independent.

Ever Hear of Such Things?

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Twenty women who were rejected as candidates for the female police force because they were too plump have gone into hard training to reduce their weight to the required 139 pounds.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 4.—Miss Hazel Hulse, eighteen, has started for Hong-kong, China, to wed Arthur Bowman, a man she has never seen. Attracted by a photograph of Miss Hulse, Bowman wrote to her, and after an exchange of letters they became engaged.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 4.—Carl Weber and Mrs. Eugene Klitz, wife of Weber's boyhood chum, were sentenced to eight-months' imprisonment, with the understanding that when conditions in Europe permit they are to return to Germany. Klitz said Weber hoped from Germany with his wife.

Stockholm, Aug. 4.—An Austrian woman was arrested today at Osterstrand, Sweden, on the charge of being a Russian spy, according to word received here today.

She gave the name of Julia Kof. Photographs of Norwegian fortresses were found in her possession. She had traveled through Norway on her back.

AUSTRIAN WOMAN HELD AS SPY.